

**NOVA SCOTIA PROVINCIAL ELECTORAL
BOUNDARIES COMMISSION**

INTERIM REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

A crucial component of a democratic system is the electoral process, that is, how individuals are recruited to run for office, how citizens vote and under what conditions, and how those votes are counted and transformed into government authority (i.e., seats in the legislature). An often overlooked, yet extremely important, aspect of the electoral process is how electoral boundaries are drawn and by whom.

A significant change in the drawing of electoral boundaries occurred in Nova Scotia in 1991, when, by an all-party agreement, an independent Electoral Boundaries Commission was established to recommend new constituency boundaries for the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia. Such a process was continued on November 30, 2001, when the Select Committee on Establishing an Electoral Boundaries Commission of the Nova Scotia House of Assembly established, for the second time, an independent Electoral Boundaries Commission for the province.

While a number of provinces use an independent commission of some sort to restructure legislative electoral districts, Nova Scotia is unique in terms of the size of its two commissions: six members in 1991-1992 and nine members in 2001-2002. These commissions are the largest ever established in Canada to this point and make Nova Scotia a leader in assuming that a commission that deals with legislative representation should itself be broadly representative in nature. The knowledge that such representation provides to an independent commission is invaluable and should be maintained in the future.

THE FIRST REPORT AS A CONSULTATIVE PROCESS

Before proceeding into the details of its recommendations, the Commission wishes to emphasize that its Interim Report should be seen as part of an ongoing consultative process - a "work in progress" rather than a series of decisions cast in concrete. This Interim Report has been prepared after giving careful and detailed consideration to the transcripts of the first round of public hearings and to all submissions (e-mails, faxes, letters, detailed proposals) presented to the Commission. A total of 14 public hearings were held over 12 days, which resulted in 73 written submissions to the Commission, plus 72 presentations and comments at the public hearings themselves. A list of presenters at the First Round of Public Hearings is contained in Appendix A and the list of those individuals making written submissions can be found in Appendix B.

This public consultation process has provided important information and views to the Commission and has greatly aided the Commission in its work. A summary of the public's views on the electoral redistribution process can be found in Appendix C. We would like to sincerely thank all those who have participated to date in the electoral boundary revision process. While the public may not agree with our proposals, it should be assured that the Commission has tried to listen intently to the public's concerns before making our recommendations regarding possible changes in the province's electoral boundaries.

The consultative process with the public will now continue, as the Commission undertakes a second round of public hearings, before preparing its Final Report. The list of dates and places for the second round of public hearings can be found in Appendix D. We are particularly interested in the public's reaction to the proposed broad pattern of boundary changes, as well as to the specifics of particular constituency boundaries. Since the Final Report may contain revisions to a number of boundaries, we have not prepared detailed legal boundary descriptions for each revised constituency. Instead, we have focussed on the broad pattern of changes from a province-wide perspective. Ultimately the goal of effective representation for the people of Nova Scotia is one based on the needs of the entire political community, not just its component parts.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Commission's Terms of Reference, that is, our guidelines for reviewing the province's current electoral boundaries, were established on November 30, 2001 by the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia's "Select Committee on Establishing an Electoral Boundaries Commission." A copy of those Terms of Reference is contained in Appendix E.

In broad terms, the key primary factor in recommending constituency boundaries - "of paramount importance" - is "relative parity of voting power achieved through constituencies of equal electoral population to the extent reasonably possible." In other words, parity of voting power, defined as strict equality, is not mandated, but relative equality of an individual's vote is required.

Relative parity of voting power is defined by the specified $\pm$ factor of 25 percent, that is, a constituency, in terms of its population and/or electors, may be as much as 25 percent above or 25 percent below the provincial average and still provide for the relative parity of a person's vote. Exceptions to this pattern are only provided for in the Terms of Reference with respect to the area of minority representation for Nova Scotia's Acadian and Black communities. The "extraordinary circumstances" criterion to promote minority representation allows the Commission, if it chooses to do so, to create constituencies above or below the $\pm$ factor of 25 percent.

In seeking to create constituencies that produce effective representation for the people of Nova Scotia through the basic principle of the relative parity of voting power, the Commission was also instructed to consider four other primary factors: geography, community history, community interests and minority representation. Finally, the Commission was also instructed to follow county boundaries, "where possible." However, these factors need to be accommodated within the general principle of the relative parity of voting power, except in the case of minority representation.

The data basis for the Commission's recommendations is also specified in the Terms of Reference. The Terms of Reference include the following phrases: "constituencies of equal electoral population," "based on the most recent population and electoral statistics available," and the "average number of electors per constituency."

In response, the Commission has utilized for its recommendations the 2001 census data, as released by Statistics Canada on March 12, 2002. However, in addition to population numbers, the

Commission has used electors as the basis for its proposals. Electors are defined as those individuals entitled to vote: those citizens 18 years and older (total population minus those individuals 17 years and younger and minus immigrants 18 years and older).

Finally, it should be noted that the Commission's Terms of Reference reflect the ruling of the Supreme Court of Canada in the Carter case (June 6, 1991). That decision outlined the view that the goal of representation was "effective representation" based on the principle of "relative parity of voting power." Moreover, "relative parity of voting power," except in relation to factors such as minority representation, is defined by the prescribed $\pm$ factor: in the Commission's case, a $\pm$ factor of 25 percent.

POPULATION AND ELECTORAL DATA

Given its Terms of Reference, the Commission has considered both population and electors in making its recommendations. For current population figures, the Commission employs the recently-released data from Statistics Canada from the 2001 census. The term electors refers to those individuals who are eligible to vote. Thus, in addition to population data, the Commission also includes in this Report data on electors, defined as citizens 18 years of age and older (total population minus individuals 17 years and younger and minus immigrants 18 years and older).

All data for current population projections used by the Provincial Electoral Boundaries Commission have been prepared by the Statistics Division of the Nova Scotia Department of

Finance. The Statistics Division within the Department of Finance is the Nova Scotia Statistics Agency and acts under the authority of the Nova Scotia Statistics Act. In this role the Statistics Division is also the provincial focal point for working with Statistics Canada.

Crucial to the work of the Commission is its use of an **entitlement system** for both counties and constituencies. The entitlement system assumes population equality and then creates a number which indicates to what extent a county or constituency is either above or below the provincial average. A county or constituency that meets the provincial average would have an entitlement of 1.00. An entitlement of 1.20 means that the county or constituency is 20 percent above the average, while an entitlement of .85 indicates that the county or constituency is 15 percent below the provincial average.

The entitlement system quickly establishes whether a constituency meets the principle of relative parity of voting power. With a plus-or-minus factor of 25 percent, the Commission may establish constituencies whose entitlement numbers range from .75 to 1.25. Any entitlement below .75 or above 1.25 would have to be based on "extraordinary circumstances" in relation to minority representation, as defined in the Commission's Terms of Reference.

The **term county seat entitlement** means the number of legislative seats each county would have based on population equality among the counties. The seat entitlement for each county is calculated as follows. The province's total population or the province's total number of electors is divided by 52, which produces the average number of people or electors for each constituency.

Then, the number of people or electors in each county is divided by the average population or elector size to produce that county's seat entitlement.

A similar procedure is followed to produce **constituency seat entitlements**: the number of people or the number of electors in each constituency is divided by the provincial average of people or electors to produce the seat entitlement for a particular constituency.

The seat entitlement system provides a convenient means for comparing counties and constituencies with respect to relative parity of voting power, because it focusses on each unit's relative entitlement share, rather than on the absolute number of people or electors. As a result, entitlement numbers between various data sets become comparable. For example, a seat entitlement of 1.20 based on population has the same meaning as a seat entitlement of 1.20 based on electors: in both cases, the seat entitlement is 20 percent above average. As the data in the following tables indicate, the absolute numbers change depending on whether or not the Commission utilizes population or electors, but the relative entitlement shares for a particular constituency remain approximately the same.

In the following three tables, the Commission presents the data which are the basis for some of the Commission's recommendations.

Table One presents county population and county seat entitlements for 1991 and 2001, along with comparisons between 1991 and 2001. Columns 1 and 2 are the population numbers for each county in 1991 and 2001, while Column 3 indicates how much population each county has either gained or lost during the past decade. Columns 4 and 5 show the county seat entitlements in both 1991 and 2001, while Column 6 is a measure of the changes in seat entitlements during the last ten years. The 1991 county population and county seat entitlements are taken from the previous Commission's Report of March, 1992 (p. 21), while the 2001 population and seat entitlements are based on the 2001 census.

In broad outline, these data indicate a significant population shift from the rural areas into Halifax County. In blunt terms, the province is experiencing a massive collapse to the centre, both literally and figuratively. While the provincial population total increased by about 18,000 people between 1991 and 2001 (899,900 to 908,007), Halifax County increased by over 32,000 people. Counties, such as Cape Breton, showed major population losses.

Between 1991 and 2001, all counties except Halifax, Antigonish, Colchester, Hants and Kings experienced population declines. This shift in county population numbers, combined with a constant 52 seats, has consequences for the representation process in Nova Scotia. Most immediately, it suggests a decline in the number of MLAs from the rural areas of the province. Most importantly, the traditional relationship between MLAs and their constituents in rural areas is being eroded as seats are allocated primarily to achieve relative parity of voting power. Larger geographical

TABLE ONE: COUNTY POPULATION AND COUNTY SEAT ENTITLEMENTS: 1991 AND 2001

COUNTY	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Population 1991 *	Population 2001 **	Change in Population	1991 Seat Entitlement *	2001 Seat Entitlement **	Change in Seat Entitlement
Annapolis	23,400	21,773	-1627	1.35	1.25	-.10
Antigonish	19,400	19,578	+178	1.12	1.12	0
Cape Breton	121,700	109,330	-12,370	7.03	6.26	-.77
Colchester	48,000	49,307	+1307	2.77	2.82	+.05
Cumberland	34,700	32,605	-2095	2.01	1.87	-.14
Digby	21,800	19,548	-2252	1.26	1.12	-.14
Guysborough	11,800	9,827	-1973	.68	.56	-.12
Halifax	327,000	359,183	+32,183	18.90	20.57	+1.67
Hants	38,400	40,513	+1753	2.22	2.32	+.10
Inverness	21,600	19,937	-1663	1.25	1.14	-.09
Kings	55,000	58,866	+3866	3.18	3.37	+.19
Lunenburg	47,900	47,591	-309	2.77	2.72	-.05
Pictou	50,000	46,965	-3035	2.89	2.69	-.20
Queens	13,200	11,723	-1477	.76	.67	-.09
Richmond	11,300	10,225	-1075	.65	.59	-.06
Shelburne	17,600	16,231	-1279	1.02	.93	-.09
Victoria	8,700	7,962	-738	.50	.46	-.04
Yarmouth	28,400	26,843	-1557	1.64	1.54	-.10
TOTAL	899,900	908,007	+8107	52	52	± 0
Average (52 seats)	17,306	17,462		1.00	1.00	

* The population figures for 1991 (Column 1) and the 1991 seat entitlements (Column 4) are taken from the 1992 Report of the Provincial Electoral Boundaries Commission (p. 21). The population figures for 1991 (Column 1) are the population estimates for each county provided by Statistics Canada (December 10, 1991).

** The population figures for 2001 (Column 2) and the 2001 seat entitlements (Column 5) are based on the unadjusted population counts by county announced by Statistics Canada on March 12, 2002.

constituencies in the rural areas are one explicit consequence of an electoral redistribution process which mandates that the number of seats in the Legislature must remain the same. The Commission recommends that MLAs representing large geographical constituencies be given the staff, constituency offices, and financial support necessary to meet the needs of their constituents as effectively as MLAs in smaller geographical ridings. The number of geographically-large rural ridings is likely to increase in future electoral redistributions.

In Table Two the Commission presents the population data for the current electoral districts, showing the changes in population and seat entitlements between 1991 and 2001. As one example, Bedford - Fall River had an estimated population in 1991 of 20,200, which produced a seat entitlement of 1.17 (i.e., 17 percent above average). By 2001 the population of Bedford - Fall River has increased to 25,905, and its seat entitlement has risen to 1.48 (i.e., 48 percent above average). Again, the data for 1991 population and 1991 seat entitlements are taken from the previous Commission's Report (pp. 36-37), while the 2001 population and seat entitlements are based on the 2001 census data.

In Table Three the Commission presents, for the current electoral districts, the number of electors and seat entitlements based on the 2001 data. A comparison between Column 4 of Table Two and Column 2 of Table Three shows the difference between using population versus electors as the basis of an electoral redistribution. Given its Terms of Reference, the Commission used electors as the basis of its recommendations.

TABLE TWO: 1991 AND 2001 CONSTITUENCY POPULATION AND CONSTITUENCY SEAT ENTITLEMENTS FOR THE CURRENT ELECTORAL DISTRICTS

		1 *	2 *	3 **	4 ***
	Current Constituency	1991 Population	1991 Seat Entitlement	2001 Population	2001 Seat Entitlement
1	Annapolis	17,900	1.03	18,441	1.06
2	Antigonish	19,600	1.13	19,578	1.12
3	Argyle	9,500	0.55	8,688	0.50
4	Bedford - Fall River	20,200	1.17	25,905	1.48
5	Cape Breton Centre	16,700	0.96	14,381	0.82
6	Cape Breton East	20,100	1.16	17,123	0.98
7	Cape Breton North	17,900	1.04	15,331	0.88
8	Cape Breton Nova	15,900	0.92	13,871	0.79
9	Cape Breton South	18,800	1.09	14,839	0.85
10	Cape Breton The Lakes	16,700	0.97	17,035	0.98
11	Cape Breton West	15,600	0.90	16,750	0.96
12	Chester - St. Margaret's	17,500	1.01	18,098	1.04
13	Clare	9,700	0.56	9,067	0.52
14	Colchester - Musquodoboit Valley	16,800	0.97	18,709	1.07
15	Colchester North	16,500	0.95	17,891	1.02
16	Cole Harbour - Eastern Passage	19,500	1.13	23,576	1.35
17	Cumberland North	18,100	1.05	17,662	1.01
18	Cumberland South	16,600	0.96	14,943	0.86
19	Dartmouth - Cole Harbour	17,900	1.03	19,883	1.14
20	Dartmouth East	17,900	1.04	17,006	0.97
21	Dartmouth North	19,700	1.14	19,146	1.10
22	Dartmouth South	20,700	1.20	19,962	1.14
23	Digby - Annapolis	17,600	1.02	13,813	0.79
24	Eastern Shore	16,500	0.95	16,968	0.97
25	Guysborough - Port Hawkesbury	15,800	0.91	14,004	0.80
26	Halifax Atlantic	20,700	1.20	20,752	1.19
27	Halifax Bedford Basin	20,400	1.18	27,036	1.55
28	Halifax Chebucto	20,100	1.16	17,132	0.98
29	Halifax Citadel	20,100	1.16	21,645	1.24
30	Halifax Fairview	20,500	1.19	19,117	1.09
31	Halifax Needham	19,800	1.14	19,666	1.13
32	Hants East	19,100	1.10	21,753	1.25
33	Hants West	19,300	1.12	18,760	1.07
34	Inverness	17,000	0.99	15,502	0.89
35	Kings North	18,000	1.04	19,498	1.12

TABLE TWO: 1991 AND 2001 CONSTITUENCY POPULATION AND CONSTITUENCY SEAT ENTITLEMENTS FOR THE CURRENT ELECTORAL DISTRICTS

	1 *	2 *	3 **	4 ***
Current Constituency	1991 Population	1991 Seat Entitlement	2001 Population	2001 Seat Entitlement
36 Kings South	19,100	1.10	19,204	1.10
37 Kings West	18,000	1.04	20,164	1.15
38 Lunenburg	18,200	1.05	17,198	0.98
39 Lunenburg West	18,500	1.07	18,595	1.06
40 Pictou Centre	18,400	1.06	17,039	0.98
41 Pictou East	16,400	0.95	15,613	0.89
42 Pictou West	15,200	0.88	14,313	0.82
43 Preston	8,700	0.50	10,249	0.59
44 Queens	13,200	0.76	12,486	0.72
45 Richmond	11,300	0.65	10,225	0.59
46 Sackville - Beaverbank	16,900	0.98	22,798	1.31
47 Sackville - Cobequid	19,400	1.12	21,380	1.22
48 Shelburne	17,600	1.02	16,231	0.93
49 Timberlea - Prospect	16,600	0.96	23,596	1.35
50 Truro - Bible Hill	19,700	1.14	19,010	1.09
51 Victoria	9,000	0.52	8,220	0.47
52 Yarmouth	18,900	1.09	18,155	1.04
Total	899,900	52.00	908,007	52.00
Average	17,306		17,462	

* The 1991 population estimates (Column 1) and the 1991 seat entitlements (Column 2) are taken from the 1992 Report of the Provincial Electoral Boundaries Commission (pp. 36-37).

** The 2001 population figures (Column 3) are the unadjusted population counts for each current provincial electoral constituency, based on Statistics Canada data released on March 12, 2002.

*** The 2001 seat entitlements (Column 4) are calculated by dividing each constituency's population by the provincial population average based on 52 constituencies ($908,007/52 = 17,462$).

**TABLE THREE: 2001 ELECTORS AND SEAT ENTITLEMENTS
FOR CURRENT ELECTORAL DISTRICTS**

		1 *	2 **
	Current Constituency	Electors 2001	2001 Seat Entitlement
1	Annapolis	14,321	1.08
2	Antigonish	14,522	1.09
3	Argyle	6,718	0.50
4	Bedford - Fall River	18,999	1.43
5	Cape Breton Centre	11,105	0.84
6	Cape Breton East	13,404	1.01
7	Cape Breton North	11,893	0.89
8	Cape Breton Nova	10,617	0.80
9	Cape Breton South	11,793	0.89
10	Cape Breton The Lakes	12,412	0.93
11	Cape Breton West	12,949	0.97
12	Chester - St. Margaret's	14,303	1.08
13	Clare	7,337	0.55
14	Colchester - Musquodoboit Valley	13,951	1.05
15	Colchester North	13,496	1.01
16	Cole Harbour - Eastern Passage	16,620	1.25
17	Cumberland North	13,707	1.03
18	Cumberland South	11,662	0.88
19	Dartmouth - Cole Harbour	14,454	1.09
20	Dartmouth East	12,760	0.96
21	Dartmouth North	14,619	1.10
22	Dartmouth South	15,604	1.17
23	Digby - Annapolis	10,860	0.82
24	Eastern Shore	12,759	0.96
25	Guysborough - Port Hawkesbury	10,944	0.82
26	Halifax Atlantic	15,493	1.16
27	Halifax Bedford Basin	20,816	1.56
28	Halifax Chebucto	13,667	1.03
29	Halifax Citadel	17,364	1.31
30	Halifax Fairview	15,043	1.13
31	Halifax Needham	15,699	1.18
32	Hants East	15,978	1.20
33	Hants West	14,485	1.09
34	Inverness	11,633	0.87
35	Kings North	14,742	1.11

**TABLE THREE: 2001 ELECTORS AND SEAT ENTITLEMENTS
FOR CURRENT ELECTORAL DISTRICTS**

		1 *	2 **
	Current Constituency	Electors 2001	2001 Seat Entitlement
36	Kings South	14,621	1.10
37	Kings West	14,870	1.12
38	Lunenburg	13,643	1.02
39	Lunenburg West	14,558	1.09
40	Pictou Centre	13,251	1.00
41	Pictou East	12,069	0.91
42	Pictou West	11,107	0.84
43	Preston	7,335	0.55
44	Queens	9,905	0.74
45	Richmond	8,060	0.61
46	Sackville - Beaverbank	16,322	1.23
47	Sackville - Cobequid	15,581	1.17
48	Shelburne	12,371	0.93
49	Timberlea - Prospect	16,910	1.27
50	Truro - Bible Hill	14,706	1.10
51	Victoria	6,095	0.46
52	Yarmouth	13,749	1.03
	Total	691,880	
	Average	13,305	

* Electors are defined as citizens 18 years of age and older (total population minus those individuals 17 and under and minus immigrants 18 years and older).

** The 2001 seat entitlements based on electors (Column 2) are calculated by dividing each constituency's electors by the provincial average of electors per constituency based on 52 constituencies ($691,880/52 = 13,305$).

THE PROPOSED ELECTORAL REDISTRIBUTION

Based on the data presented in Tables One through Three, the Commission was able to pinpoint potential areas for revised boundaries, in terms of adding or reducing seats in various parts of the province. Following these decisions, the Commission then considered potential boundaries for the revised constituencies. Of the 52 current ridings, 19 remain unchanged.

In Table Four the Commission presents data for its proposed electoral constituencies. Column 1 presents the number of electors in 2001 for each proposed constituency, while Column 2 indicates each proposed constituency's seat entitlement. The constituencies in Table Four are ranked by their seat entitlements (Column 2), from the lowest to the highest.

Of the 52 proposed constituencies, three are below the $\pm$ factor of 25 percent (Argyle, Preston, Clare). The Commission is utilizing its "extraordinary circumstances" clause for minority representation for all three of these ridings. The largest constituency has a seat entitlement of 1.21. Thus, with respect to its mandated $\pm$ factor of 25 percent, only those constituencies concerned with minority representation fall outside of that limit. In total, 49 of the 52 proposed constituencies fall within the $\pm$ factor of 25 percent.

Of the 52 proposed constituencies, six fall below a minus factor of 15 percent, and four have a seat entitlement greater than 1.15. Thus, of the 49 constituencies not covered by the "extraordinary circumstances" clause, seven are outside a $\pm$ factor of 15 percent, with 42 of 49 inside the range of

TABLE FOUR: PROPOSED PROVINCIAL ELECTORAL DISTRICTS 2002:
ELECTORS AND SEAT ENTITLEMENTS
(sorted by seat entitlement, lowest to highest)

		1 *	2 **
	Proposed Constituency	2001 Electors	2001 Seat Entitlement
3	Argyle	6,718	0.50
43	Preston	7,335	.055
13	Clare	7,337	0.55
23	Digby - Annapolis	10,860	0.82
45	Richmond - Port Hawkesbury	10,977	0.82
42	Pictou West	11,107	0.83
39	Timberlea	11,545	0.87
24	Cole Harbour - Lawrencetown	11,653	0.88
18	Cumberland South	11,669	0.88
8	Cape Breton Nova	11,740	0.88
41	Pictou East	12,069	0.91
5	Cape Breton Centre	12,168	0.91
34	Inverness	12,183	0.92
4	Waverley - Fall River	12,251	0.92
48	Shelburne	12,371	0.93
11	Cape Breton West	12,458	0.94
25	Guysborough - Eastern Shore	12,629	0.95
51	Victoria - The Lakes	13,168	0.99
40	Pictou Centre	13,251	1.00
15	Colchester North	13,270	1.00
6	Glace Bay	13,378	1.00
16	Eastern Passage - Woodlawn	13,544	1.02
14	Colchester - Musquodoboit Valley	13,649	1.02
17	Cumberland North	13,700	1.03
10	Bedford	13,736	1.03
52	Yarmouth	13,749	1.03
7	Cape Breton North	13,792	1.04
9	Cape Breton South	13,869	1.04
26	Halifax Atlantic	13,944	1.05
49	St. Margaret's - Prospect	13,967	1.05
47	Sackville	14,098	1.06
20	Dartmouth East	14,195	1.07
1	Annapolis	14,321	1.08

TABLE FOUR: PROPOSED PROVINCIAL ELECTORAL DISTRICTS 2002:
ELECTORS AND SEAT ENTITLEMENTS
(sorted by seat entitlement, lowest to highest)

		1 *	2 **
	Proposed Constituency	2001 Electors	2001 Seat Entitlement
21	Dartmouth North	14,337	1.08
33	Hants West	14,485	1.09
19	Cole Harbour	14,588	1.10
36	Kings South	14,621	1.10
35	Kings North	14,742	1.11
22	Dartmouth South	14,817	1.11
37	Kings West	14,870	1.12
12	Lunenburg - Chester	14,886	1.12
50	Truro - Bible	14,898	1.12
27	Halifax Clayton Park	14,906	1.12
38	Lunenburg - Bridgewater	15,249	1.14
46	Hammonds Plains - Upper Sackville	15,301	1.15
30	Halifax Fairmont - Fairview	15,344	1.15
28	Halifax Chebucto	15,745	1.18
29	Halifax Citadel	15,755	1.18
32	Hants East	15,978	1.20
31	Halifax Needham	16,148	1.21
	Total	692,441 ***	
	Average	13,316	

* Electors are defined as citizens 18 years of age and older (total population minus those individuals 17 and under and minus immigrants 18 years and older), based on the 2001 census data.

** The 2001 seat entitlement based on electors is obtained by dividing the total number of electors (692,441) by the number of seats (52), which produces the provincial average of electors as 13,316. The number of electors (Column 1) in each proposed constituency is then divided by the provincial average to produce that constituency's seat entitlement (Column 2).

*** The total number of electors in 2001 projected onto 1991 electoral boundaries (Column 1, Table Three) differs slightly from the total number of electors in 2001 projected onto the proposed 2002 electoral boundaries (Column 1, Table 4). The explanation for this difference is as follows: the percentage of the population 18 and over was calculated for the 1991 electoral districts. The 2001 electoral districts were examined to determine which 1991 boundary was the most representative fit to the new boundary. The percentages for the 1991 districts were then applied to the new boundaries. The result of the modeling caused a slight discrepancy between the two figures.

± 15 percent.

In Table Five the Commission presents data on its proposed changes to electoral boundaries in terms of the seat entitlements by region, as compared to the number of seats that the Commission is recommending for each region. The regions are those employed by the Nova Scotia Department of Economic Development. Since some ridings cross county boundaries, footnote 3 in Table Five makes an estimate of how the proposed ridings split between the regions.

Based on the above data in Tables One through Five and after reviewing the information gathered during the first round of public hearings, the Commission recommends the following major changes to the existing provincial electoral boundaries.

- (1.) As instructed in its Terms of Reference, the Commission recommends "a 52-member Legislative Assembly, not counting any additional member authorized pursuant to Section 6 of the House of Assembly Act."
- (2.) The Commission reviewed the use of the protected constituencies created in 1992. The Commission notes that the protected constituencies, five of which were recommended in 1992, were created with a specific purpose in mind and that a reevaluation of their continued use should be carried out after the next census and during the course of the next electoral redistribution.

TABLE FIVE: SEAT ENTITLEMENTS AND PROPOSED SEATS BY REGION

Region ¹	1 Counties Included in Each Region	2 Electors in Each Region 2001	3 Seat Entitlement by Region ²	4 Number of Seats Proposed by Region ³
Cape Breton	Cape Breton, Victoria, Inverness, Richmond	113,733	8.54	9.00
Northeastern	Antigonish, Guysborough, Pictou, Colchester, Cumberland	121,608	9.13	9.30
Annapolis Valley	Hants, Kings, Annapolis	91,732	6.89	6.25
Southwestern	Digby, Yarmouth, Shelburne, Queens, Lunenburg	95,098	7.14	7.90
Halifax	Halifax	270,270	20.30	19.55
All Regions		692,441 ⁴	52.00	52.00
Average Electors/Riding		13,316		

Source: Statistics Division, Nova Scotia Department of Finance, modeled from Statistics Canada SAAD taxfiler data and current population estimates from Demography Division of Statistics Canada (1999 adjusted to 2001).

1. These regions are employed by the Nova Scotia Department of Economic Development.
2. Electors in each region divided by 13,316 (the average number of electors per riding).
3. Four ridings are split between regions: Digby - Annapolis has 75% of its electors in Digby County and 25% in Annapolis County; St. Margaret's - Prospect is 85% Halifax County and 15% Lunenburg County; Colchester - Musquodoboit Valley is 69% Colchester County and 31% Halifax County and Guysborough - Eastern Shore is 61% Guysborough County and 39% Halifax County.
4. The total number of electors in 2001 projected onto 1991 electoral boundaries (Column 1, Table Three) differs slightly from the total number of electors in each region in 2001 projected onto the proposed 2002 electoral boundaries (Column 2, Table Five). The explanation for this difference is as follows: the percentage of the population 18 and over was calculated for the 1991 electoral districts. The 2001 electoral districts were examined to determine which 1991 boundary was the most representative fit to the new boundary. The percentage for the 1991 districts were then applied to the new boundaries. The result of the modeling caused a slight discrepancy between the two figures.

The current Commission has decided not to use the term "protected constituencies," but instead will use the "extraordinary circumstances" clause contained in its Terms of Reference. The Commission, invoking the "extraordinary circumstances" clause, recommends that three constituencies for minority representation be retained as they currently exist (Clare, Argyle, and Preston).

- (3.) The Commission recommends that the existing constituencies be reduced by two (1. Cape Breton The Lakes; 2. Lunenburg West) and that those two seats then be reallocated to areas of population growth.
- (4.) It is recommended that the Town of Port Hawkesbury be placed in the constituency with Richmond County, with the new constituency to be called Richmond - Port Hawkesbury. The Commission notes that this proposed revised constituency boundary returns Port Hawkesbury to a Cape Breton Island riding.

While the current constituency of Richmond is not being covered by the Commission's "extraordinary circumstances" clause in its proposed revisions, the new constituency of Richmond - Port Hawkesbury will remain one of the smallest in the province at 18 percent under the provincial average (a seat entitlement of .82 in Table Four). Moreover, the Acadian concentration in the revised riding of Richmond - Port Hawkesbury will only decline modestly from its current level in the present riding of Richmond.

- (5.) The Commission recommends that the top portion of Inverness County north of the Cape Breton Highlands National Park, which is in the current Victoria constituency, be returned to the Inverness constituency.
- (6.) The Commission recommends that the Victoria constituency be expanded to include the rural area of the former constituency of Cape Breton The Lakes and that the new constituency be called Victoria - The Lakes. The Commission notes that this proposed change maintains the primarily rural nature of the current Victoria constituency, while it increases, at the same time, the Victoria-based constituency's seat entitlement from .46 in Table Three to .99 in Table Four.
- (7.) For those parts of the current constituency of Cape Breton The Lakes, which are not allocated to the new constituency of Victoria - The Lakes, the Commission recommends that they be divided between the ridings of Cape Breton South and Cape Breton North.
- (8.) The Commission recommends that the boundary between Cumberland North and Cumberland South be adjusted in order to balance the population size of these two constituencies.
- (9.) With the reallocation of the Lunenburg West constituency, the Commission recommends that the boundaries of the remaining constituencies along the South Shore, extending from Queens through Lunenburg and into Halifax, be adjusted.
- (10.) The Commission recommends that the constituency of Queens be expanded into Lunenburg County to create a new constituency to be known as Queens - Lunenburg.

- (11.) The Commission recommends that the remaining areas in Lunenburg County be divided into a Lunenburg - Bridgewater seat and a Lunenburg - Chester constituency.
- (12.) With the loss of Port Hawkesbury, the Commission recommends that the Guysborough constituency be expanded into Halifax County, to create a Guysborough - Eastern Shore constituency.
- (13.) The Commission recommends that two new seats be allocated to Halifax County. If accepted, this proposed change will necessitate a major redrawing of electoral boundaries inside the County of Halifax. In broad outline, the following pattern has emerged in Halifax County. The core constituencies of the former cities of Halifax and Dartmouth remain in place, with relatively minor changes (Halifax Citadel, Halifax Needham, Halifax Chebucto, Dartmouth South, Dartmouth North, and Dartmouth East). Around these two inner cores, an "inverted u" of constituencies has been recommended, extending from Halifax Fairmont - Fairview to Cole Harbour - Lawrencetown. Outside of this initial "inverted u" is another "inverted u" containing a series of constituencies extending from the western to the eastern boundaries of Halifax County.

As much as was possible, given their numbers, it is recommended that the communities of Bedford, Sackville, and Cole Harbour serve as the core for individual constituencies inside Halifax County.

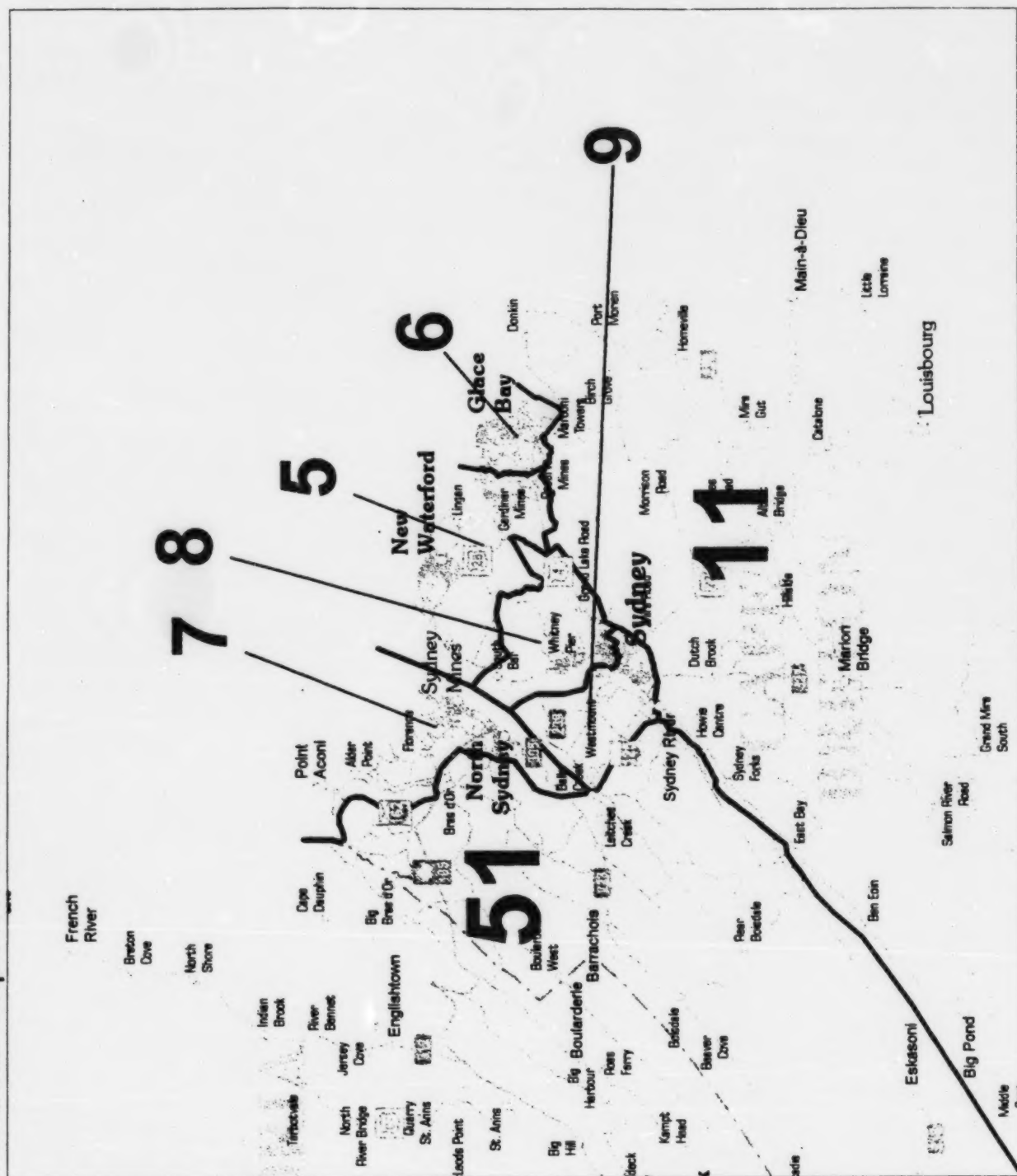
The following five pages provide more detail on the Commission's proposed changes: a list of proposed constituency names, as well as four maps are included. These maps provide detail for the proposed boundary changes in the following areas: Industrial Cape Breton, Metro Halifax, the South Shore (Queens and Lunenburg areas), and Cumberland County.

Having outlined the broad changes of the proposed redistribution, the next section indicates, on a riding-by-riding basis, how current electoral boundaries will be affected by the proposed redistribution. The final section describes in detail the proposed boundaries for the recommended revisions to the current electoral constituencies.

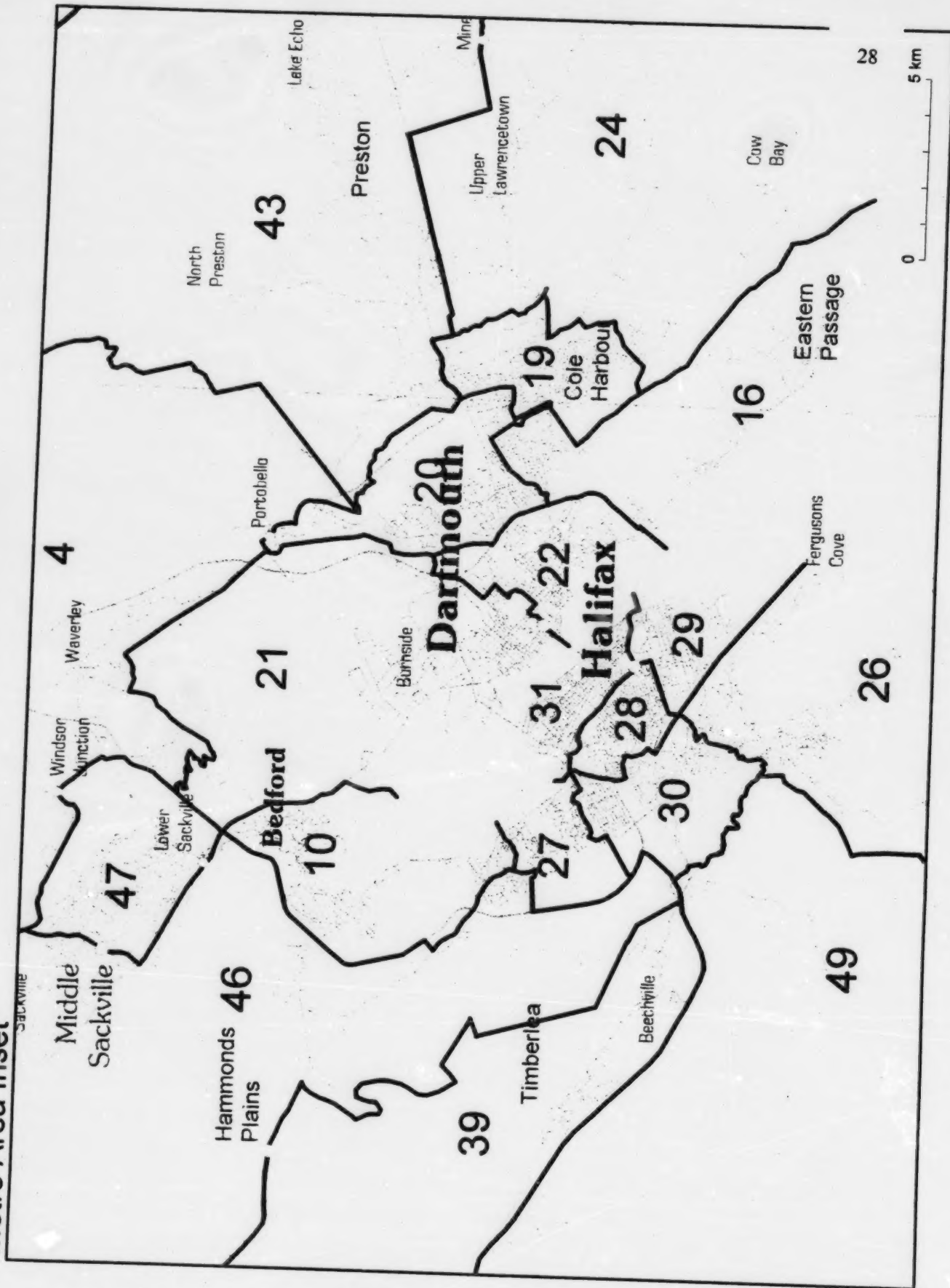
Electoral Districts

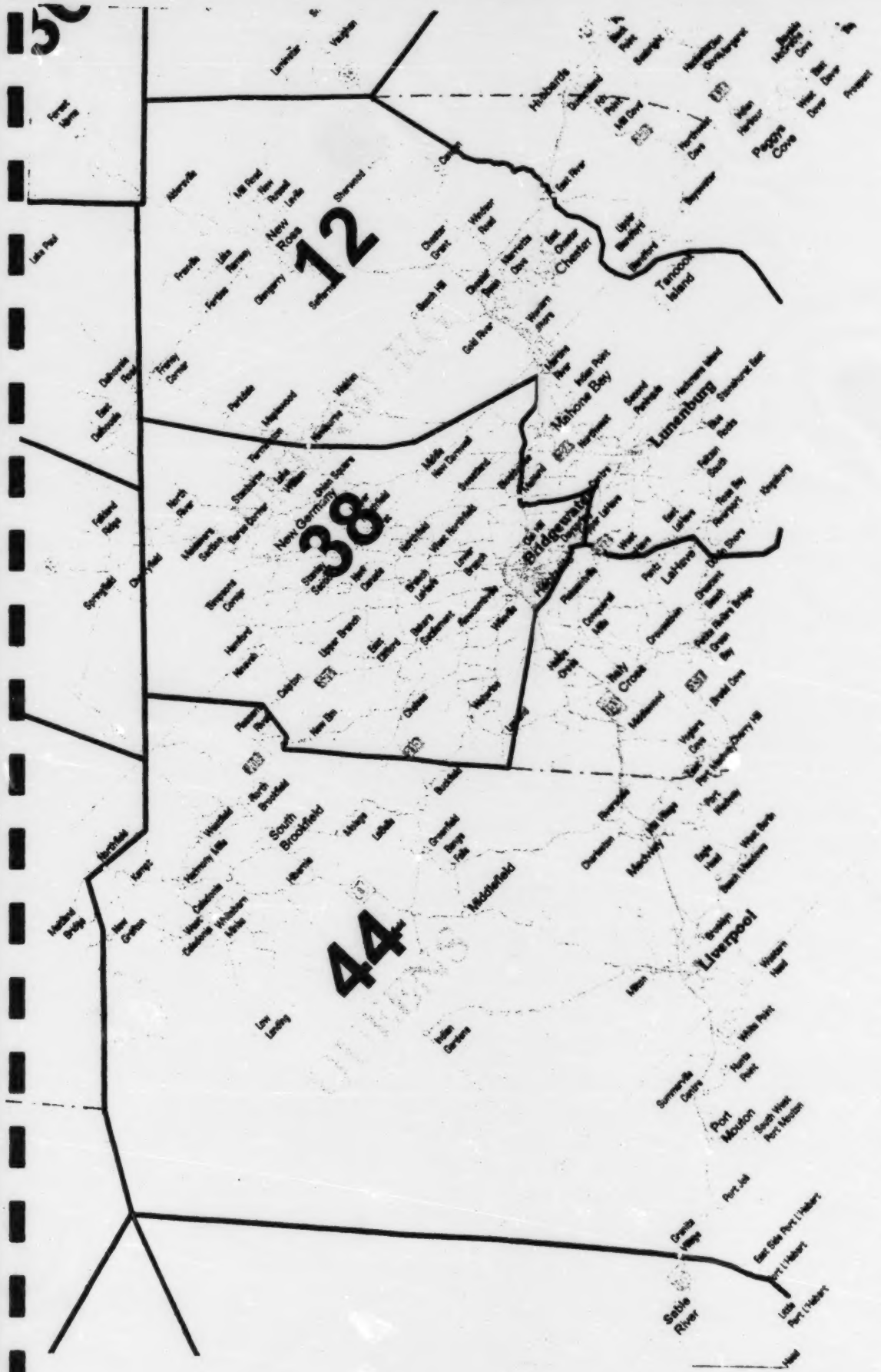
Number	Name	Number	Name
1	Annapolis	27	Halifax Clayton Park
2	Antigonish	28	Halifax Chebucto
3	Argyle	29	Halifax Citadel
4	Waverley - Fall River	30	Halifax Fairmont - Fairview
5	Cape Breton Centre	31	Halifax Needham
6	Glace Bay	32	Hants East
7	Cape Breton North	33	Hants West
8	Cape Breton Nova	34	Inverness
9	Cape Breton South	35	Kings North
10	Bedford	36	Kings South
11	Cape Breton West	37	Kings West
12	Lunenburg - Chester	38	Lunenburg - Bridgewater
13	Clare	39	Timberlea
14	Colchester - Musquodoboit Valley	40	Pictou Centre
15	Colchester North	41	Pictou East
16	Eastern Passage - Woodlawn	42	Pictou West
17	Cumberland North	43	Preston
18	Cumberland South	44	Queens - Lunenburg
19	Cole Harbour	45	Richmond - Port Hawkesbury
20	Dartmouth East	46	Hammonds Plains - Upper Sackville
21	Dartmouth North	47	Sackville
22	Dartmouth South	48	Shelburne
23	Digby - Annapolis	49	St. Margaret's - Prospect
24	Cole Harbour - Lawrencetown	50	Truro - Bible Hill
25	Guysborough - Eastern Shore	51	Victoria - The Lakes
26	Halifax Atlantic	52	Yarmouth

Industrial Cape Breton Inset



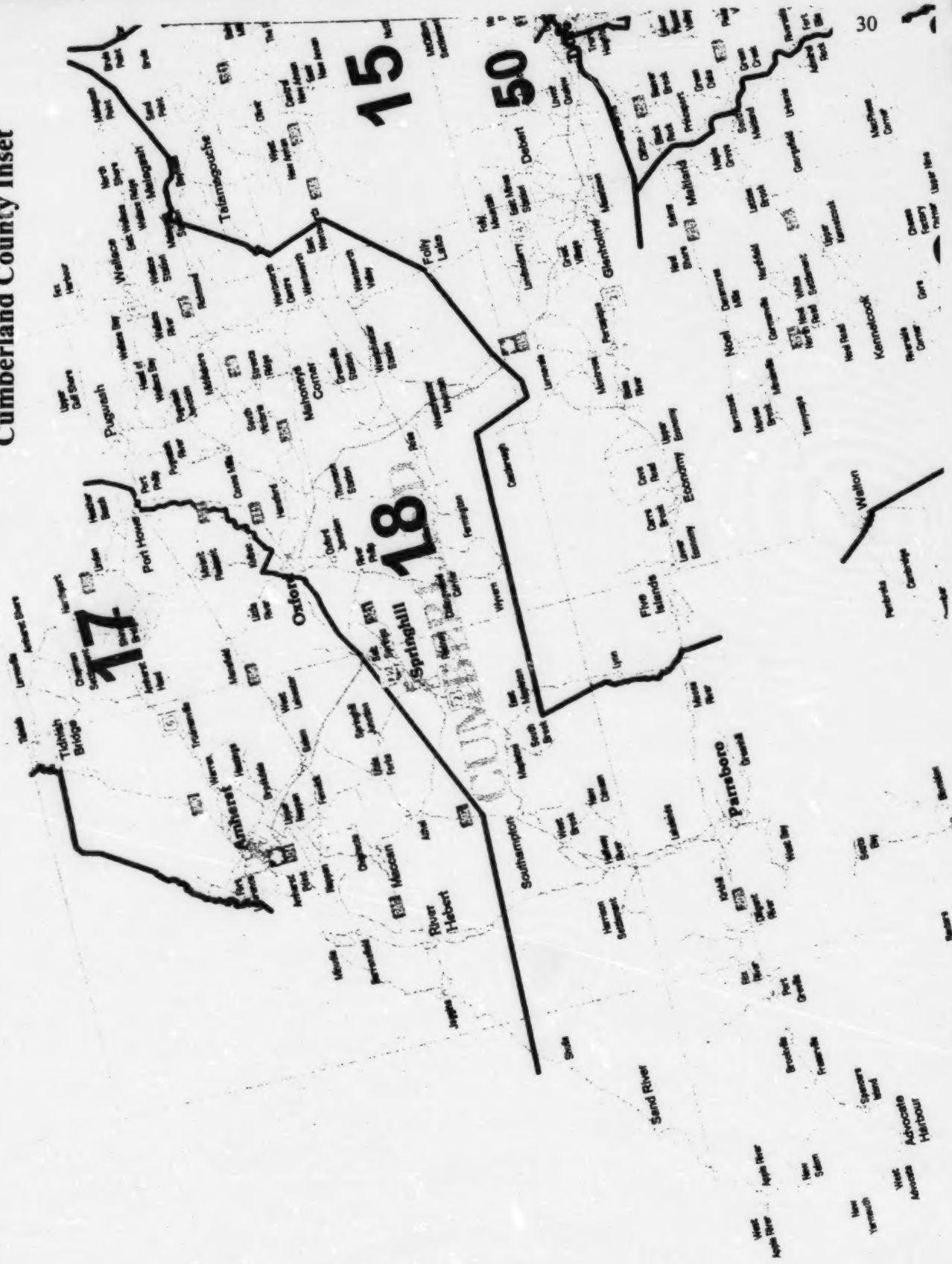
Metro Area Inset





South Shore Inset

Cumberland County Inset



OVERVIEW OF PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE CURRENT ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES

The following list of constituencies uses the current constituency numbers and names as adopted in 1992 and as outlined in the current House of Assembly Act. The detailed boundary descriptions of current constituencies can be located at <http://www.gov.ns.ca/legislature/legalstatutes/housassm.htm>.

This overview briefly outlines the broad changes being proposed to current provincial electoral boundaries - these do not provide legal descriptions of the new constituencies. A more detailed outline of each new or altered constituency is provided in the following section.

If it is indicated that there has been no change to an existing constituency, then its current legal description can be found in the House of Assembly Act. Maps for existing electoral districts can be found under the "Site Map" for the Government of Nova Scotia's web site at http://www.gov.ns.ca/legislature/site_map.html. Under House of Assembly, go to "NS Elections Office" and click on Electoral Districts.

- (1.) **Annapolis:** No Change
- (2.) **Antigonish:** No Change
- (3.) **Argyle:** No Change
- (4.) **Bedford - Fall River:** Loses the Fall River and Waverley areas and gains part of Bedford Basin.
- (5.) **Cape Breton Centre:** Expands west to include New Victoria.
- (6.) **Glace Bay:** Loses a small area at its southern tip to Cape Breton West.
- (7.) **Cape Breton North:** Expands southward toward Sydney to include upper North Sydney as far as Balls Creek and expands westward to include Point Aconi.
- (8.) **Cape Breton Nova:** Loses New Victoria and expands southward to include a larger portion of Ashby.
- (9.) **Cape Breton South:** In the north, loses part of the Ashby area to Cape Breton Nova and expands south around the harbour to Balls Creek.
- (10.) **Cape Breton The Lakes:** This riding has been reallocated to Victoria, Cape Breton South, and Cape Breton North.

- (11.) **Cape Breton West:** Remains substantially the same, with minor adjustments to its boundaries with Cape Breton South, Cape Breton Centre, and Glace Bay.
- (12.) **Chester - St. Margaret's:** Loses the Chester area west of East River and gains some of St. Margaret's Bay area as far as Prospect.
- (13.) **Clare:** No Change
- (14.) **Colchester - Musquodoboit Valley:** No Change
- (15.) **Colchester North:** No Change
- (16.) **Cole Harbour - Eastern Passage:** This constituency is reallocated, with Eastern Passage joining part of Woodlawn and Cole Harbour gaining the Lawrencetown area.
- (17.) **Cumberland North:** Loses its eastern section to Cumberland South and gains an area south of Amherst.
- (18.) **Cumberland South:** Gains the eastern section of Cumberland North and loses an area south of Amherst.
- (19.) **Dartmouth - Cole Harbour:** Loses its Dartmouth area to create a Cole Harbour seat.
- (20.) **Dartmouth East:** Loses a southern portion of Woodlawn and gains an eastern portion of Dartmouth.
- (21.) **Dartmouth North:** Loses a southern portion to Dartmouth South and gains a northern portion beyond the Burnside Industrial Park.
- (22.) **Dartmouth South:** Gains at its northern border an area from Dartmouth North, loses the Portland Estates and Portland Hills subdivisions, and loses the area south of the circumferential highway (Highway 111).
- (23.) **Digby - Annapolis:** No Change
- (24.) **Eastern Shore:** Loses the area east of Lawrencetown to Guysborough and gains the southern portion of Cole Harbour.
- (25.) **Guysborough - Port Hawkesbury:** Loses Port Hawkesbury and Port Hastings and gains that portion of Eastern Shore east of Lawrencetown.
- (26.) **Halifax Atlantic:** Loses a small area at its northern boundary to Halifax Fairmont - Fairview.

- (27.) **Halifax Bedford Basin:** Loses a northern area to Bedford and loses a western area to Hammonds Plains - Upper Sackville. The remaining area becomes Halifax Clayton Park.
- (28.) **Halifax Chebucto:** Minor changes in its eastern, western and southern boundaries.
- (29.) **Halifax Citadel:** Loses a small area east of Citadel Hill to Halifax Needham and loses an area at its northwestern boundary to Halifax Chebucto.
- (30.) **Halifax Fairview:** Loses areas at its southern and western borders and becomes Halifax Fairmont - Fairview.
- (31.) **Halifax Needham:** Gains an area east of Citadel Hill from Halifax Citadel and gains an area at its western boundary from Halifax Chebucto.
- (32.) **Hants East:** No Change
- (33.) **Hants West:** No Change
- (34.) **Inverness:** Gains the northern section of Inverness County north of the Cape Breton Highlands National Park from Victoria and gains the Port Hastings area from Guysborough - Port Hawkesbury.
- (35.) **Kings North:** No Change
- (36.) **Kings South:** No Change
- (37.) **Kings West:** No Change
- (38.) **Lunenburg:** Loses towns of Lunenburg and Mahone Bay to Lunenburg Chester and gains Bridgewater to become the riding of Lunenburg Bridgewater.
- (39.) **Lunenburg West:** This riding has been reallocated to Queens - Lunenburg and Lunenburg Bridgewater.
- (40.) **Pictou Centre:** No Change
- (41.) **Pictou East:** No Change
- (42.) **Pictou West:** No Change
- (43.) **Preston:** No Change
- (44.) **Queens:** Gains from Lunenburg West and becomes Queens - Lunenburg.

- (45.) **Richmond:** Gains the town of Port Hawkesbury.
- (46.) **Sackville - Beaver Bank:** Loses Beaver Bank and Middle Sackville; retains Hammonds Plains and Upper Sackville; becomes the riding of Hammonds Plains - Upper Sackville.
- (47.) **Sackville - Cobequid:** Loses Cobequid and gains Middle Sackville and becomes the riding of Sackville.
- (48.) **Shelburne:** No Change
- (49.) **Timberlea - Prospect:** Loses the area of Prospect to St. Margaret's - Prospect and becomes the riding of Timberlea.
- (50.) **Truro - Bible Hill:** No Change
- (51.) **Victoria:** Loses the top of Inverness County to Inverness and gains the rural areas of the former Cape Breton The Lakes constituency.
- (52.) **Yarmouth:** No Change

DESCRIPTIONS FOR PROPOSED BOUNDARIES

Please note: The following boundary descriptions are not designed to be official legal descriptions for the revised electoral boundaries. The Commission is particularly interested in hearing the public's advice on where the proposed boundary revisions should be drawn.

1. Annapolis - No change
2. Antigonish - No change
3. Argyle - No change
4. Waverley - Fall River - On the east, it is bounded by the Colchester - Musquodoboit Valley and Preston boundary lines to Highway 107, then north along Highway 107 to the intersection with Portobello Road, then north through Lake Williams and then west along the southern shore of Rocky Lake to Highway 102. Follows Highway 102 north to Windsor Junction Road and then west along the rail line to the Hants County boundary. In the north, it is bounded by the Hants County line from the rail line to the Highway 102. It includes Shubenacadie Reserve.
5. Cape Breton Centre - It is bounded on the north, by the Atlantic ocean and, on the west by Sydney Harbour. The south boundary runs from Sydney Harbour north of South Bar, through Kilkenny Lake to the Devco Rail Line (New Waterford Branch). It then follows Northwest Brook to the Devco Rail Line (Glace Bay Branch) where it follows the rail line east to Gardiner Road. It follows Gardiner Road to Highway 4 and then Renwick Brook to the Glace boundary. The east boundary proceeds from the Atlantic ocean west of Row Street, south to the intersection of Phalen Road and Reserve Street, and then south east to Renwick Brook.
6. Glace Bay - It is bounded on the north and east by the Atlantic ocean. The west boundary runs from the Atlantic ocean west of Row Street, south to the intersection of Phalen Road and Reserve Street, and then south east to Renwick Brook. The south boundary follows Renwick Brook east to Highway 255 and along Highway 255 to where it intersects with Big Glace Bay Lake.
7. Cape Breton North - It is bounded on the east by Sydney Harbour and the Northwest Arm to Balls Creek, and on the north by the Atlantic ocean. The remaining boundary runs from Balls Creek along Highway 125 north to Highway 105. Then west along Highway 105 to Highway 162 (Prince Mine Road) and along Highway 162 north to the Atlantic ocean.

8. Cape Breton Nova - It is bounded on the west by Sydney Harbour and the Southwest Arm to Muggah Creek, and follows Muggah Creek to Prince Street, and along Prince Street west to George Street, and south along George Street to Cottage Road. On the south, it is bounded as follows: Cottage Road to Cabot Street, Cabot Street to Hospital Street, Hospital Street to Herbert Street to Terrace Street and along Terrace Street to Highway 125. Its east boundary proceeds along Highway 125 north to a point of Highway 125 east of Cossitt Lake, where it proceeds south of Grand Lake Road (Highway 4) to a point south of Gardiner Road, and then north to Gardiner Road and along Gardiner Road to the Devco Rail Line (Glance Bay Branch). It follows the Devco Rail Line west to Northwest Brook, and then North West Brooks to the Devco Rail Line (New Waterford Branch). It is then bounded on the north from the Devco Rail Line, west through Kilkenny Lake, and then north of South Bar to Sydney Harbour. It includes Sydney Reserve.
9. Cape Breton South - It is bounded on the west by the Northwest Arm to Highway 125 at Balls Creek and then follows Highway 125 toward Sydney to a point east of Terrace Street (also includes the Coxheath area south of Highway 125 at Coxheath Road). From the point on Highway 125 east of Terrace Street it proceeds as follows: along Terrace Street to Herbert Street, Herbert Street to Hospital Street, Hospital Street to Cabot Street, Cabot Street to Cottage Road, Cottage Road to George Street, George Street to Prince Street, Prince Street to Muggah Creek. It then follows Muggah Creek to the Southwest Arm. It includes Membertou Reserve.
10. Bedford - It extends south to include Sherwood Park. It wraps around the Bedford Basin bounded by the Bicentennial Drive (102) on the north and west, also, Kearney Lake Drive and Dunbrack Street on the west and Tremont Street to the Bedford Basin on the south. On the east it is bounded by Dartmouth North (Highway 7) from the Bedford Basin to the Bicentennial Drive (102).
11. Cape Breton West - It is bounded on the south by Richmond County, and the east and north by the Atlantic ocean. On the west, the boundary proceeds from the Richmond County line through East Bay to Blacketts Lake, and then follows Sydney River to Highway 125. It then follows Highway 125 to a point east of Cossitt Lake. From that point, it proceeds south of Grand Lake Road (Highway 4) to a point south of Gardiner Road. At that point, it goes north to Grand Lake Road and then follows Grand Lake Road to the Sydney airport, and then south to Renwick Brook, and it follows Renwick Brook to Highway 255 and Highway 255 to where it intersects with Big Glance Bay Lake. It includes Caribou Marsh Reserve.

12. Lunenburg - Chester - On the north, it is bounded by the Kings County line. On the West, it is bounded as follows: from a point on the Kings County line north of Parkdale, it runs south, west of Parkdale, Maplewood and Newburn to Martins River. From Martins River, it runs west along Highway 103 to a point west of Maitland, then it runs south to Upper Lahave. From Upper Lahave it runs west to the Lahave River. It follows the Lahave River south to the Atlantic ocean. On the south, it is bounded by the Atlantic ocean. On the east, the boundary follows the Lunenburg County line from the Kings County line south to the point where it meets the Halifax County line. From that point, it runs to a point west of East River to the Atlantic ocean.
13. Clare - No change.
14. Colchester - Musquodoboit Valley - No Change
15. Colchester North - No change
16. Eastern Passage - Woodlawn - On the north it is bounded as follows: from a point in Halifax Harbour to Highway 111, follows Highway 111 to Portland Street, then along Portland Street to Woodlawn Road, then Woodlawn Road to Lucien Drive. On the east it is bounded as follows: along Lucien Drive from Woodlawn to Dorothea Drive, along Dorothea Drive to Portland Street, from that point west to the north end of Morris Lake, then through Morris Lake to Smelt Brook, follows Smelt Brook to Cow Bay Lake. The west boundary line runs through Halifax Harbour west of McNabs Island to the Atlantic ocean. It is bounded on the south by the Atlantic ocean.
17. Cumberland North - It is bounded on the north by the Northumberland Strait and on the west by New Brunswick, the Cumberland Basin and Chignecto Bay, south to a point in Chignecto Bay north of Shulie. On the south and east, it is bounded as follows: from a point in Chignecto Bay, it runs in an east direction north of Shulie to Highway 302, then northeast through a point midway between Springhill and Springhill Junction, from that point, it runs to the west municipal boundary of Oxford and follows that boundary north and then the north municipal boundary east to River Philip and River Philip north to the Northumberland Strait.
18. Cumberland South - It is bounded on the west by Chignecto Bay and on the south by the Minas Channel and Minas Basin to the Colchester County line. On the east, it is bounded by the Colchester County line. On the north, it is bounded as follows: from a point in Chignecto Bay, it runs in an east direction north of Shulie to Highway 302, then northeast through a point midway between Springhill and Springhill Junction, to the west Municipality of Oxford and follows that boundary north, and then the north municipal boundary east to River Philip and River Philip north to the Northumberland Strait.

19. Cole Harbour - On the west the boundary runs from the intersection of Highway 7 and Forest Hill Drive through Cranberry Lake to the end of Roslyn Drive, then west to Settle Lake and then south to Portland Street. From that point, it extends west to the north end of Morris Lake. It goes south through Morris Lake to a point west of Brookfield Avenue and through Brookfield Avenue to Bissett Lake, then it proceeds north through Bissett Lake, and then along Bissett Road to Cole Harbour Road, and then along Cole Harbour Road to an unnamed brook. It follows the brook north through Broom Lake to Highway 7. It includes Cole Harbour Reserve.
20. Dartmouth East - On the west, it is bounded from the intersection of Portobello Road and Highway 107, south through Lake Charles, through the Shubenacadie Canal to Lake Micmac, south to Highway 111, then Highway 111 to Portland Street, Portland Street to Woodlawn Road, Woodlawn Road to Mount Edward Road, Mount Edward Road to Lucien Drive and then south through Dorothea Drive to Portland Drive.
21. Dartmouth North - It is bounded on the west by Bedford Basin to Wrights Cove and Highway 7. From Wrights Cove to Highway 102 north it follows Highway 102 north to Rocky Lake, then north through Rocky Lake to Lake Williams, then south through Lake Williams to Lake Charles (via the Shubenacadie Canal) and south through Lake Charles to Lake Micmac (via the Shubenacadie Canal) and west to Highway 111. Then south as follows: Highway 111 to Woodland Avenue, Woodland Avenue south to Lyngby Avenue, Lyngby Avenue to Forest Road, Forest Road to Thistle Street, Thistle Street to Slayter Street, Slayter Street to Nantucket Avenue and Nantucket Avenue to Halifax Harbour.
22. Dartmouth South - On the south, it is bounded by Halifax Harbour. From a point in Halifax Harbour, the boundary proceeds as follows: along Nantucket Avenue and then School Street to Slayter Street, from Slayter Street to Thistle Street, Thistle Street to Forest Road, Forest Road to Lyngby Avenue, along Lyngby Avenue and then to Woodland Avenue, Woodland Avenue through the 111/118 interchange to Micmac Lake. It proceeds south through Micmac Lake to Highway 111 and follows Highway 111 to Halifax Harbour.
23. Digby - Annapolis - No change
24. Cole Harbour - Lawrencetown - It is bounded on the west as follows: from Cow Bay Lake follows Smelt Brook north to Morris Lake. At a point in Morris Lake west of Brookfield Avenue, it follows along Brookfield Avenue to Bissett Lake, then north along Bissett Road to Cole Harbour Road, then along Cole Harbour Road to an unnamed brook. It follows the unnamed brook north through Broom Lake to Highway 7. The north boundary follows the Preston boundary to the Colchester - Musquodoboit Valley boundary, then east along the Colchester - Musquodoboit Valley boundary line to a point north of Jeddore Lake. From that point south through Jeddore Lake and then around English Point, and north to Musquodoboit Harbour to the Atlantic ocean. It is bounded on the south by the Atlantic ocean.

25. Guysborough - Eastern Shore - On the west, it is bounded as follows: from a point in the Atlantic ocean north to Musquodoboit Harbour, then south around English Point, then north through Jeddore Lake to the Colchester - Musquodoboit Valley boundary. The north boundary is as follows: follows the Colchester - Musquodoboit Valley boundary east to the Guysborough County boundary line, then north along the Guysborough County line to the Pictou County boundary line, at that point follows the Guysborough County line to the Strait of Canso. It is bounded on the east by the Strait of Canso and on the south by the Atlantic ocean. It includes Sheet Harbour Reserve.
26. Halifax Atlantic - On the north, it is bounded by the Northwest Arm and Halifax Harbour, and on the east by Halifax Harbour. At a point in the Northwest Arm, the west boundary proceeds as follows: Along Pine Haven Road to Rams Gate Lane, Rams Gate Lane to Herring Cove Road, Herring Cove Road to Layton Road, Layton Road to Old Sambro Road, Old Sambro Road to Spruce Hill Lake, Spruce Hill Lake south through Ragged Lake to the Atlantic ocean.
27. Halifax Clayton Park - On the west, it is bounded by Highway 102. From a point on Highway 102 west of Main Avenue, the south boundary runs as follows: along Main Avenue to Dunbrack Street, Dunbrack Street to Glenforest Drive, Glenforest Drive to Titus Street, Titus Street to Main Avenue, Main Avenue to Kempt Road and then, to the Bedford Basin. On the east, it is bounded by the Bedford Basin. The north boundary runs as follows: from a point in the Bedford Basin along Tremont Drive to Dunbrack Street, Dunbrack Street to Langbrae Drive, and along Langbrae Drive to Highway 102.
28. Halifax Chebucto - On the south, it is bounded by the Northwest Arm and from a point in the Northwest Arm it runs along Jubilee Road to Robie Street. Then from Robie Street to Cogswell Street, Cogswell Street west to Windsor Street. Then it runs north along Windsor Street to Kempt Road and along Kempt Road to Main Avenue. The west boundary runs from the intersection of Kempt Road and Joseph Howe Drive as follows: south along Joseph Howe Drive to Dutch Village Road, Dutch Village Road to Mumford Road, Mumford Road to Simpsons Lane, Simpsons Lane to Chebucto Road to the Rotary to the Northwest Arm.
29. Halifax Citadel - It is bounded on the east, south and west by Halifax Harbour and the Northwest Arm. On the north, it is bounded as follows: from a point in the Northwest Arm along Jubilee Road to Robie Street, north on Robie Street to Cogswell Street, along Cogswell Street to Rainnie Drive, Rainnie Drive to Duke Street, and Duke Street to the Halifax Harbour. It also includes Sable Island.
30. Halifax Fairmont - Fairview - It is bounded on the north as follows: from the intersection of Main Avenue and Joseph Howe Drive west along Main Avenue to Titus Street, Titus Street to Glenforest Drive, Glenforest Drive to Dunbrack Street, Dunbrack Street to Main Avenue, Main Avenue to Highway 102, Highway 102 to the intersection of Highway 102 and 103 and then, south to Long Lake. The boundary then follows the South Shore of Long Lake to the

Northwest Arm. On the south, it is bounded as follows: Northwest Arm Drive to Old Sambro Road, Old Sambro Road to Layton Road, Layton Road to Herring Cove Road, Herring Cove Road to Rams Gate Lane, Rams Gate Lane to Pine Haven Road and along Pine Haven Road to a point in the Northwest Arm. The east boundary runs as follows: from the intersection of Main Avenue and Joseph Howe Drive, along Joseph Howe Drive to Dutch Village Road, Dutch Village Road to Mumford Road, Mumford Road to Simpsons Lane, Simpsons Lane to Chebucto Road to the Rotary to the Northwest Arm.

31. Halifax Needham - It is bounded on the north and east by the Bedford Basin and Halifax Harbour. On the west, it is bounded as follows: from a point in the Bedford Basin to the intersection of Joseph Howe Drive and Kempt Road, along Kempt Road to Windsor Street, Windsor Street to Cogswell Street. On the south, it runs along Cogswell Street to Rainnie Drive, Rainnie Drive to Duke Street and along Duke Street to the Halifax Harbour.
32. Hants East - No change.
33. Hants West - No change.
34. Inverness - It is bounded on the north and west by the Atlantic ocean, on the east by the Victoria County line and on the south by Richmond County line to the Town of Port Hawkesbury and then follows the north and west boundaries of the Town of Port Hawkesbury to the Strait of Canso. It includes Malagawatch, Margaree and Whycocomagh Reserves.
35. Kings North - No change.
36. Kings South - No change.
37. Kings West - No change.
38. Lunenburg - Bridgewater - It is bounded on the north by the Counties of Annapolis and Kings boundary lines. The west boundary is as follows: the Queens County boundary line south to a point west of Lapland, from that point, it runs south of Lapland to Hebbville, then south of Hebbville to the Lahave Rivier along the Lahave River to Upper Lahave, from Upper Lahave it runs north to a point west of Maitland on Highway 103. Then along Highway 103 to Martins River. At Martins River, it goes north west of Newburn, Maplewood and Parkdale to the Kings County line.
39. Timberlea - It is bounded on the east as follows: from a point on the Hants County line north of Pockwock Road, it proceeds south along Pockwock Road to Hammonds Plains Road, then along Hammonds Plains Road to St. George Blvd., and along St. George Blvd. to the end. From the end of St. George Blvd., it proceeds south through Ragged Lake and west of Birch Cove Lake and Black Duck Pond to Highway 103. Beginning on a point on Highway 103

south of Black Duck Pond, it is bounded on the south by Highway 103 to a point south of Indian Lake and on the west from that point north through Indian Lake to the Hants County line. It is bounded on the north by the Hants County line.

40. Pictou Centre - No change.
41. Pictou East - No change.
42. Pictou West - No change.
43. Preston - No change.
44. Queens - Lunenburg - It is bounded on the north by the Digby and Annapolis County boundaries, on the west by the Shelburne County line, and on the south by the Atlantic ocean. The east boundary is as follows: the Queens County line south to a point west of Lapland. From that point, it runs south of Lapland east to Hebbville. Then south of Hebbville to the Lahave River and along the Lahave River south to the Atlantic ocean. It includes Medway River, Ponhook Lake and Wildcat Reserves.
45. Richmond - Port Hawkesbury - It is bounded on the north by the Cape Breton County line, on the east by the Atlantic ocean and on the south by the Strait of Canso. It is bounded on the west as follows: by the Inverness County line from a point in the Bras D'Or Lakes to the north boundary of the Town of Port Hawkesbury, then along the north and west boundaries of the Town of Port Hawkesbury to the Strait of Canso. It includes Chapel Island Reserve.
46. Hammonds Plains - Upper Sackville - On the east it is bounded as follows: from a point at the Junction of Highway 103 and 102, it proceeds north along Highway 102 to a point on Highway 102 west of Langbrae Drive. It runs from that point along Langbrae Drive to Dunbrack Street, Dunbrack Street to Kearney Lake Road, from Kearney Lake Road to Highway 102 and along Highway 102 to the intersection of Highway 102 and 101. It proceeds along Highway 101 to the Beaver Bank Road, then along Beaver Bank Road to the rail line, north along the rail line to the Halifax County boundary line. On the north, it is bounded by the Halifax County line. It is bounded on the west as follows: from a point on the Halifax County line north of Pockwock Road it goes south along Pockwock Road to Hammonds Plains Road, then along Hammonds Plains Road to St. George Blvd., and along St. George Blvd. to the end. From the end of St. George Blvd., it proceeds south through Ragged Lake and west of Birch Cove Lake and Black Duck Pond to Highway 103. It is bounded on the south by Highway 103.
47. Sackville - It is bounded as follows: from the intersection of Highway 102 and 101, west along Highway 101 to the Beaver Bank Road, then north along the Beaver Bank Road to the Beaver Bank - Windsor Junction Road, east along the Beaver Bank - Windsor Junction Road to Highway 102 and then, south along Highway 102 to the intersection with Highway 101.

48. Shelburne - No change.
49. St. Margaret's - Prospect - The east boundary is as follows: from a point in Long Lake to Old Sambro Road, Old Sambro Road to Spruce Hill Lake, Spruce Hill Lake south through Ragged Lake to the Atlantic ocean. On the north by the Hants County line from the point that intersects the Lunenburg County line to a point north of Indian Lake, then south through Indian Lake to Highway 103, then along Highway 103 to the intersection of Highway 103 and St. Margaret's Bay Road, along St. Margaret's Bay Road to Long Lake and then south along the south shore of Long Lake to Old Sambro Road. On the west, from the point where the Lunenburg and Halifax Counties boundary lines intersect to south to a point west of East River and then through Mahone Bay. On the south, it is bounded by the Atlantic ocean.
50. Truro - Bible Hill - No change.
51. Victoria - The Lakes - It is bounded on the west by the Inverness County line. On the south, it is bounded as follows: from a point in the Bras D'Or Lakes through East Bay to Blackets Lake and then follows Sydney River to Highway 125, north along Highway 125 (excluding Coxheath) to Highway 105, west on Highway 105 to Highway 162 (Prince Mine Road), along Highway 162 to its end, and from the end of Highway 162 north to the Atlantic ocean. It is bounded on the east and north by the Atlantic ocean. It includes Wagmatcook and Eskasoni Reserves.
52. Yarmouth - No change.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Presenters

Appendix B: Written Submissions

Appendix C: Summary of Public Comments

Appendix D: Second Round of Public Hearings Schedule

Appendix E: Terms of Reference

APPENDIX A**PRESENTERS****February, 22, 2002 - Dartmouth**

1. Mr. Darcy Truen
2. Ms. Tracey Preeper

February 23, 2002 - Cole Harbour

3. Mr. Alan Brown
4. Mr. James Lynch
5. Mr. Darrell Dexter
6. Mr. Ron Cooper

February 23, 2002 - Preston

7. Ms. Yvonne Atwell
8. Mr. Ray Curran
9. Dr. Rowland C. Marshall
10. Mr. Stewart Sparks

March 1, 2002 - Lunenburg

11. Dr. John Leefe
12. Mr. Chris MacNeil
13. Mr. Paul Pross
14. Mr. Brian McIntosh

March 2, 2002 - Timberlea

15. Mr. William Estabrooks
16. Mr. Rollie Thompson
17. Ms. Maureen MacDonald
18. Ms. Susan Klabunde
19. Mr. Howard Epstein
20. Dr. Ed Kinley
21. Mr. Bruce Holland
22. Mr. Robert Burchell
23. Mr. Reg Rankin
24. Mr. Peter Delefes
25. Ms. Jodi Asbel-Clarke

March 2, 2002 - Sackville

- 26. Mr. Kevin Deveau
- 27. Mr. Archie Fader
- 28. Mr. Steve Taylor
- 29. Mr. Robert Short
- 30. Mr. Gary Hines

March 8, 2002 - Amherst

- 31. Ms. Susan MacDonald
- 32. Mr. Ralph Wightman

March 9, 2002 - Stellarton

- 33. Mr. Ken McKenna

March 15, 2002 - Port Hawkesbury

- 34. Mr. Frank Sutherland
- 35. Ms. Anna Guzdziol
- 36. Mr. Billy Joe MacLean
- 37. Mr. Christopher West
- 38. Ms. Yvette Aucoin
- 39. Ms. Gabriel LeBlanc
- 40. Mr. Yvon Samson
- 41. Mr. Michel Samson
- 42. Mr. Richard Cotton
- 43. Mr. Charles MacDonald
- 44. Mr. Gerald MacDonald
- 45. Mr. Paul Desveaux

March 16, 2002 - Sydney

- 46. Mr. Gordon Gosse
- 47. Mr. Paul MacEwan
- 48. Mr. Manning MacDonald
- 49. Mr. John Shaw
- 50. Mr. Frank Corbett

March 17, 2002 - Baddeck

- 51. Ms. Pamela Morrison
- 52. Mr. Bruce Morrison
- 53. Mr. Vincent MacLean
- 54. Mr. Wayne Crawford
- 55. Mr. Richard Collis
- 56. Mr. John Graham MacInnis
- 57. Mr. Steven MacAskill

58. Mr. Jim Morrow

March 22, 2002 - Church Point

- 59. M. Cyrille LeBlanc
- 60. M. Jean Melanson
- 61. Mr. Wayne Gaudet
- 62. Mr. Dan Gaudet

March 23, 2002 - Wolfville

- 63. Mr. Martin Bell
- 64. Mr. George Hawkins
- 65. Mr. David Hendsbee
- 66. Mr. John Morrison
- 67. Ms. Doreen Roberts
- 68. Ms. Clare Jefferson

April 5, 2002 - Yarmouth

- 69. Mr. Peter Boudreau
- 70. Mr. Aldric D'Entremont
- 71. Ms. Bonnie Shand
- 72. Mr. Robert C. Rhodenizer

APPENDIX B**WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS**

1. Armand Goodick, Enfield, Nova Scotia
2. Donald M. Julien, Executive Director, The Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq
3. B. E. Trask, Chief Administrator Officer, Municipality of the County of Victoria
4. Eddie Keeling, Chairperson, Village of Baddeck
5. Cecil Clarke, MLA, Cape Breton North
6. Chris McNeill, Regional Clerk, Queens
7. Donald Armstrong, GPH NDP Constituency Association
8. Chris McNeill, Regional Clerk, Queens
9. Graham Dulton, Annapolis County
10. Fred A. Walsh, Berwick
11. A. Barrett Fraser, barsbyte@istar.ca
12. Kenneth M. Isles, Mount Uniacke
13. Jennifer Smith, Department of Political Science, Dalhousie University
14. Robert Isenor, Waverley
15. William Thompson, Pictou County
16. Eric & Bernice Giles, Bedford
17. Edward Giles, Bedford
18. Brian Butley, Bedford - Fall River
19. George A. N. Mbamalu, Dalhousie University
20. S. Charles Facey, QC, Westville
21. Michael A. Cox, Musquodoboit Harbour
22. Keith R. Evans, Halifax
23. Freda Giles, Bedford
24. Richard Collis, Victoria County
25. David Logie, Kings County
26. Darcy Truen & Tracey Preeper, Dartmouth East Liberal Association
27. James Lynch, Dartmouth
28. Alan Brown, Cole Harbour
29. Chris McNeill, Liverpool
30. Bill Estabrooks, MLA, Timberlea - Prospect
31. Ed Kinley, MD, Halifax
32. Kevin Deveaux, MLA, Cole Harbour - Eastern Passage
33. Archie Fader, President - Sackville - Cobequid Progressive Conservative Association
34. Robert B. Short, Bedford
35. Howard Spence, Springhill
36. Doug Marshall, President - Cumberland South Progressive Conservative Association
37. Ken McKenna, President - Antigonish Liberal Association
38. Michel Samson, MLA, Richmond
39. Yvon Samson, CSAP (School Board), Richmond

40. Lisette Cormier, President - La Société Saint-Pierre, Cheticamp
41. Billy Joe MacLean, Mayor, Port Hawkesbury
42. Gabriel LeBlanc, President - Centre La Picasse, Petit de Grat
43. Christopher West, President - Guysborough - Port Hawkesbury NDP Association
44. Frank Sutherland, Port Hawkesbury
45. Anna Guzdziol, Port Hawkesbury
46. Gordon Gosse, Cape Breton Nova
47. Pamela Morrison, Victoria County Liberal Association
48. Bruce Morrison, Municipality of the County of Victoria
49. Cyrille LeBlanc, Wedgeport
50. Jean Melanson, Warden - Municipality of the County of Clare
51. Cyrille LeBlanc, Wedgeport
52. Wayne Gaudet, MLA, Clare
53. Daniel Gaudet, La Société acadienne de Clare
54. Martin Bell, Councillor - District of Lunenburg
55. David Hendsbee, MLA, Preston
56. Mike Henderson, Brookfield
57. David Chown, Windsor Junction
58. Petition - Residents and electors of Colchester Musquodoboit Valley - Government (PC) Caucus Office
59. David Carmichael, Halifax Fairview NDP Association
60. Kate Beaton, CAO - Municipality of the County of Inverness
61. Ian Bailey, Dartmouth
62. S.E. Hopper, Dartmouth South Progressive Conservative Association
63. Jean Léger, Directeur général - Fédération acadienne de la Nouvelle Écosse
64. Susan MacDonald, President - Cumberland North P. C. Association
65. Norman Wiechert, Chairperson and Anne Belliveau, Vice Chairperson - Portland Estates Residents' Association
66. Nat James, Kentville
67. Elizabeth van Helvoort, Bedford
68. Réjean Aucoin, Chéticamp
69. Kate Beaton, CAO - Municipality of the County of Inverness
70. Peter Boudreau, President - Conseil acadien de Par-en-Bas
71. Bonnie Shand, President - Shelburne P. C. Association
72. Robert C. Rhodenizer, Yarmouth
73. Mark Eyking, MP, Sydney - Victoria

APPENDIX C

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC COMMENTS

Question 1 - The current number of seats in the Nova Scotia House of Assembly is 52, plus one possible seat for the aboriginal community. Should the number of seats in the provincial legislature remain at its current number, be increased or be decreased?

<u>Reply</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Submission</u>	<u>Public Hearing Transcript</u>
Reduce the number of seats.	4	#10, #61, #66	Hearing 13 -G. Hawkins
Increase the number of seats	4	#19, #37	Hearing 8 -K. McKenna Hearing 13 -M. Bell
Remain at 52	10	#11, #13 #36, #56 #57, #60 #69	Hearing 5 -R. Thompson Hearing 6 -S. Taylor Hearing 9 -R. Cotton

Question 2 - If the number of seats in the House of Assembly remains at 52 plus 1 and as HRM may be entitled to additional seats because of increased population, what areas of the province might have their current level of representation reduced?

<u>Reply</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Submission</u>	<u>Public Hearing Transcript</u>
Where population has decreased	2	#13, #36	
Take one seat from Cape Breton	1	#19	
Don't reduce at the expense of rural seats	1	#37	
Rural Cape Breton and southwestern Nova Scotia	1	#57	

Question 3 - If HRM gained additional seats, where might those seats be added?

<u>Reply</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Submission</u>	<u>Public Hearing Transcript</u>
Where population justifies it.	2	#11, #22 #36	
People in HRM should decide	4	#37, #60 #69	Hearing 8 -K. McKenna
Bedford-Fall River and Halifax-Bedford Basin	3	#19	Hearing 1 -D. Truen, Tracey Preeper Hearing 2 -A. Brown
Cole Harbour-Eastern Passage and Dartmouth-Cole Harbour	1		Hearing 2 -A. Brown

Question 4 - Should the present constituencies of Clare, Argyle and Richmond be retained as they currently exist?

<u>Reply</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Submission</u>	<u>Public Hearing Transcript</u>
Combine Clare and Argyle	1	#11	
Remain the same	11	#13, #36 #49, #60 #63, #69	Hearing 9 -Y. Samson Hearing 9 -M. Samson Hearing 9 -R. Cotton Hearing10 -P. MacEwan Hearing11 -P. Morrison
Should not be protected	7	#21, #57 #61, #66	Hearing 4 -C. MacNeil Hearing 5 -H. Epstein Hearing 9 -B. J. MacLean
Clare remain the same	3	#50,	Hearing12 -W. Gaudet Hearing12 -D. Gaudet
Argyle the same	1		Hearing12 -C. LeBlanc
Richmond the same	1		Hearing 9 -R. Cotton

Question 5 - Should the present constituency of Preston be retained as it currently exists?

<u>Reply</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Submission</u>	<u>Public Hearing Transcripts</u>
Retain Preston as is.	9	#11, #13 #21, #60	Hearing 6 -S. Taylor Hearing 9 -B. J. MacLean Hearing 9 -R. Cotton Hearing10 -P. MacEwan Hearing11 - P. Morrison
Should not be protected	4	#57, #61 #66	Hearing 4 -C. MacNeil
Should not be protected forever	1		Hearing 5 -H. Epstein
Should have at least 70% African Nova Scotian population	1	#19	

Question 6 - Should the present constituency of Victoria be retained as it currently exists?

<u>Reply</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Submission</u>	<u>Public Hearing Transcript</u>
Retain Victoria as is	12	#3, #4 #5,	Hearing10 -P. MacEwan Hearing10 -M. MacDonald Hearing11 -P. Morrison Hearing11 -B. Morrison Hearing11 -V. MacLean Hearing11 -W. Crawford Hearing11 -J. G. MacInnis Hearing11 -S. MacAskill Hearing11 -J. Morrow
Retain Victoria as is except delete north portion of Inverness County	3	#60, #68 #69	
Should not be protected	3	#11, #57 #66	

Question 7 - Should the Commission seek to create constituencies that fall close to the minimum and maximum populations allowed by the $\pm$ factor of 25% ?

<u>Reply</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Submission</u>	<u>Public Hearing Transcript</u>
Yes	9	#11, #20 #22, #36 #66	Hearing 4 -C. MacNeil Hearing 6 -S. Taylor Hearing 9 -R. Cotton Hearing13 -M. Bell
Only in exceptional circumstances	3	#13, #57	Hearing 2 -A. Brown
No	1		Hearing11 -P. Morrison
The $\pm$ factor of 10% should be used	2	#61	Hearing 2 -R. Cooper

Question 8 - Should the Commission seek to achieve population equality between constituencies?

<u>Reply</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Submission</u>	<u>Public Hearing Transcript</u>
Yes	10	#11, #13 #22, #36 #57, #66	Hearing 5 -H. Epstein Hearing 5 -E. Kinley Hearing 5 -R. Rankin Hearing 6 -S. Taylor
No	5	#20	Hearing 2 -A. Brown Hearing 9 -B. J. MacLean Hearing11 -P. Morrison Hearing13 -M. Bell
Yes, except with protected constituencies	1		Hearing 5 -R. Thompson

Question 9 - Should a difference be made in the population size of rural and urban constituencies?

<u>Reply</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Submission</u>	<u>Public Hearing Transcript</u>
Yes	9	#20, #22 #36	Hearing 1 -A. Brown Hearing 6 -R. Short Hearing 9 -B. J. MacLean

Hearing 9 -R. Cotton
Hearing 9 -C. MacDonald
Hearing 13 -M. Bell

No	6	#11, #13 #57	Hearing 5 -R. Thompson Hearing 5 -H. Epstein Hearing 5 -R. Rankin
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Question 10 - If it is not possible to achieve relative parity of voting power between constituencies using county boundaries, should the Commission, if necessary, cross county boundary lines in recommending revised constituency boundaries?

<u>Reply</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Submission</u>	<u>Public Hearing Transcript</u>
Yes	4	#11	Hearing 5 -R. Thompson Hearing 6 -S. Taylor Hearing 9 -B. J. MacLean
No	6	#37, #60	Hearing 5 -E. Kinley Hearing 6 -R. Short Hearing 8 -K. McKenna Hearing 9 -R. Cotton

Only in exceptional Circumstances	1	#36
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Other concerns and/or suggestions:

1. Move Mount Uniacke from Hants East to Windsor or HRM - #1
2. Move Mount Uniacke from Hants East to Hants west - #12
3. Western end of Annapolis County returned to the Annapolis Riding. - #9
4. Waverley, Fall River and Bedford (including Portobello Road) remain as a single Riding - #14, #18
5. Giles Drive, Bedford be included in Bedford-Fall River instead of Sackville-Beaverbank. - #15, #16, #17, #23, #66
6. Keep current boundaries for Pictou East, Pictou Centre and Pictou West. - #20

7. Revise the electoral boundary in Cambridge Station, Kings County - Move boundary line from Miller Road to Cambridge Road (section from Kings South to Kings West). - #25
8. Keep Halifax-Fairview the same. - #59
9. Move Portland Estates from Dartmouth South to Dartmouth East. - #61
10. Keep the boundaries of Dartmouth the same. - #62
11. Move the boundary in Cumberland North so that the residents of Leicester will be included in that riding. - #64
12. New constituency in Dartmouth to include Portland estates, Portland Hills and area on both sides of Portland street. - #65
13. Make a protected Acadian constituency in Northern Inverness. #68
14. Northern portion of Inverness County revert back to Inverness. - #69
15. Dartmouth East should not be changed. - Hearing 1 -D. Truen & T. Preeper
16. Cole Harbour should be together in one constituency. - Hearing #2 -A. Brown & Hearing 6 -R. Short
17. Dartmouth-Cole Harbour and Cole Harbour-Eastern Passage should become one riding. - Hearing 2 -J. Lynch
18. Cole Harbour and Westphal should be one constituency. - Hearing 2 -R. Cooper
19. Queens should remain the same. Hearing 4 -J. Leefe & C. MacNeil
20. Kingswood West should be moved from Timberlea-Prospect to Sackville-Beaverbank. - Hearing 5 - B. Estabrooks
21. Steve Murphy Drive should be moved from Timberlea-Prospect to Halifax-Atlantic. - Hearing 5 -B. Estabrooks
22. Chandler Road (Upper Tantallon) should be included in Timberlea-Prospect. - Hearing 5 -B. Estabrooks
23. No need to change Halifax-Chebucto, Halifax-Needam or Halifax Citadel. - Hearing 5 -R. Thompson

24. Dartmouth should get an additional riding. - Hearing 6 -K. Deveau
25. All of Stonemount subdivision (which is now divided) should be included in Sackville-Cobequid
26. Bedford- Fall River should remain as one riding. - Hearing 6 -R. Short and G. Hines
27. Move Port Hawkesbury to Richmond County. - Hearing 9 -F. Sutherland
28. Move Port Hawkesbury back to Cape Breton. - Hearing 9 -A. Guzdziol
29. Move Port Hawkesbury back with Inverness. - Hearing 9 -B. J. MacLean
30. Keep Guysborough as is. - Hearing 9 -C. West
31. Cape Breton Nova should be a protected riding. - Hearing 10 - G. Gosse
32. The Supreme Court did not suggest the $\pm$ 25 percent factor was rigid but invited further representations or arguments regarding it. - Hearing 13 0 G. Hawkins

APPENDIX D**PROVINCIAL ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES COMMISSION**
PUBLIC HEARINGS SCHEDULE
(Second Round)

1. **Liverpool** - Saturday, May 25, 2002, 10:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.
Location: Royal Canadian Legion - Branch 38, Legion Street, Liverpool
2. **Chester** - Saturday, May 25, 2002, 6:30 p.m. - 8:30 p.m.
Location: Chester Area Middle School, 204 Duke Street, Chester
3. **Sherbrooke** - Monday, May 27, 2002, 7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.
Location: Sherbrooke Village Exhibit Centre, 42 Main Street, Sherbrooke
4. **Dartmouth** - Tuesday, May 28, 2002, 7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.
Location: Portland Estates Elementary School, 45 Portland Hills Drive, Dartmouth
5. **Preston** - Wednesday, May 29, 2002, 7:00 p.m. - 9:00p.m.
Location: Black Cultural Centre, 1149 Main Street, Dartmouth
6. **Halifax** - Thursday, May 30, 2002, 6:30 p.m. - 8:30 p.m.
Location: Keshan Goodman Library, 330 Lacewood Drive, Halifax
7. **Fall River** - Friday, May 31, 2002, 7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.
Location: Inn on the Lake, 3009 Lake Thomas Drive, Fall River
8. **Baddeck** - Saturday, June 1, 2002, 3:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Location: Inverary Inn, Shore Road, Baddeck
9. **Sydney** - Sunday, June 2, 2002, 2:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Location: Delta Sydney, 300 Esplanade, Sydney
10. **Port Hawkesbury** - Monday, June 3, 2002, 7:00 p.m.- 9:00 p.m.
Location: Maritime Inn, 717 Reeves Street, Port Hawkesbury

APPENDIX E

PROVINCIAL ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES COMMISSION

TERMS OF REFERENCE

(2001 - 2002)

The following Terms of Reference for the Provincial Electoral Boundaries Commission were established by the Select Committee on Establishing an Electoral Boundaries Commission of the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia in its Report (pp. 4-5) of November 30, 2001.

Terms of Reference for the Provincial Boundaries Commission

In keeping with the constitutional right to effective representation, the Committee recommends the following terms of reference for the Provincial Boundaries Commission in determining the Province's electoral boundaries:

The primary factors to be considered by the Provincial Boundaries Commission to ensure effective representation are:

1. of paramount importance, relative parity of voting power achieved through constituencies of equal electoral population to the extent reasonably possible;
2. geography, and in particular the difficulty in representing a large physical area;
3. community history;
4. community interests; and
5. minority representation, including, in particular, representation of the Acadian and Black peoples of Nova Scotia.

Based on the most recent population and electoral statistics available to the Provincial Boundaries Commission, the Commission is to delineate electoral boundaries to achieve a 52-member Legislative Assembly, not counting any additional member authorized pursuant to Section 6 of the *House of Assembly Act*.

The Provincial Boundaries Commission is to be governed by the general principle that a constituency should not deviate by greater or lesser than 25 per cent from the average number of electors per constituency, except in extraordinary circumstances. Extraordinary circumstances are the desire to promote minority representation by Nova Scotia's Acadian and Black communities.

The Commission is to be guided by the principle that deviations from parity of voting power are only justified on the ground that they contribute to better government of the populace as a whole, giving due weight to regional issues within the populace and geographic factors within the territory governed.

After considering the preceding criteria, county boundaries should be followed where possible, reflecting the historical use of county lines in delineating Nova Scotia's electoral map.

In considering minority representation, the Commission shall seek out the advice, support and cooperation of, in particular, representatives of the Acadian and Black communities in Nova Scotia.

In discharging its mandate, the Provincial Boundaries Commission shall conduct such hearings, and hear such representations and consider such other information, at such times and places as it deems advisable, respecting existing electoral districts and the establishment of new electoral districts in the Province, and the area, name, representation and implementation of those electoral districts.

Responsibilities of the Provincial Boundaries Commission

The Commission will hold public meetings and prepare a preliminary report. After making this preliminary report public, the Commission will hold further public meetings and will then prepare a final report.

Time for Completion of the Provincial Boundaries Commission Report

The Committee recommends that the Provincial Boundaries Commission complete and submit its report to the Attorney General of Nova Scotia, as designate of the premier of Nova Scotia on or before the 30th day of May 2002, or as immediately thereafter as is reasonably possible, but in no case later than in time for consideration of the Commission's recommendation by the Legislature at the Spring sitting of the House of Assembly in 2002.